

July 10, 1985

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 9265

book A, volume 193, page 477, of the deeds of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(23) the conveyance entered into between the Pacific Improvement Company, grantor, and Frank Brusso, grantee, on March 18, 1912, and recorded on September 5, 1912, in book A, volume 211, page 459, of the deeds of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(24) the conveyance entered into between the Pacific Improvement Company, grantor, and George Leonard, grantee, on October 16, 1911, and recorded on December 7, 1911, in book A, volume 207, page 205, of the deeds of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(25) the conveyance entered into between the Pacific Improvement Company, grantor, and George Leonard, grantee, on December 12, 1911, and recorded on December 20, 1911, in book A, volume 205, page 587, of the deeds of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(26) the conveyance entered into between the Pacific Improvement Company, grantor, and Jacob Stritzinger, grantee, on February 10, 1912, and recorded on December 29, 1914, in book A, volume 250, page 377, of the deeds of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(27) the conveyance entered into between the Pacific Improvement Company, grantor, and M.R. Fothergill, grantee, on July 13, 1917, and recorded on July 29, 1917, in book A, volume 315, page 34, of the deeds of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(28) the conveyance entered into between the Pacific Improvement Company, grantor, and Miles J. Brown, J.C. Droge, and W.F. Sattler, grantees, on March 29, 1916, and recorded on April 1, 1916, in book A, volume 273, page 375, of the deeds of San Joaquin County, State of California, excluding that portion of such conveyance concerning—

(A) lots 1 through 9, and lots 12 and 13, in block 37;

(B) lots 1 through 5 in block 38;

(C) lots 11, 12, 19, and 20 in block 45;

(D) lots 11 through 18 in block 48; and

(E) lots 15 through 18, and lots 20 through 23, in block 51;

as designated on the map entitled "Map of the Town of Tracy, San Joaquin, California", filed at the request of the Southern Pacific Railroad on June 29, 1892, in volume 2, page 63, of the maps and plats of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(29) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and Manuel Joseph Silva, Mary Ann Gloria Silva, and Anna I. Silva, grantees, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013675 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County, State of California.

(30) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and Ada Lotierzo, grantee, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013677 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County, State of California;

(31) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and the Marie E. Wilson, grantee on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013678 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County State of California.

(32) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, grantee, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013676 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County State of California.

(33) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Com-

pany, grantor, and Jose Gutierrez and Maria Gutierrez, grantees, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013674 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County State of California.

(34) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and the Odessa Jones Manley, grantee, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013679 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County State of California.

(35) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and William Assad, grantee, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013680 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County State of California.

(36) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and Larry C. Fragoso, grantee, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013681 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County State of California; and

(37) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and the Housing Authority of the County of San Joaquin, grantee, on January 13, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81013682 on March 6, 1981, in the official records of San Joaquin County State of California.

#### SEC. 4. CONVEYANCES OF LANDS IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Conveyances of lands in Sacramento County, State of California, referred to in section 2 are as follows:

(1) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Company, grantor, and Walker & Donant, grantee, on February 24, 1967, and recorded as instrument numbered 13155 on March 1, 1967, in book 67-03-01, page 284, of the official records of Sacramento County, State of California; and

(2) the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and Walker and Donant, grantee, on September 20, 1976, and recorded as instrument numbered 125515 on October 19, 1976, in book 7610-19, page 567, of the official records of Sacramento County, State of California.

#### SEC. 5. CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN KINGS COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The conveyance of land in Kings County, State of California, referred to in section 2 is as follows: the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Company, grantor, and the Continental Grain Company, grantee, on August 7, 1968, and recorded as instrument numbered 11974 on September 30, 1968, in book 927, page 898, of the official records of Kings County, State of California.

#### SEC. 6. CONVEYANCE OF LANDS IN NEVADA COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The conveyance of lands in Nevada County, State of California, referred to in section 2 are as follows: the conveyance entered into between the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, grantor, and Soda Springs Station, grantee, on March 19, 1981, and recorded as instrument numbered 81-07969 on March 31, 1981 in the official records of Nevada County, State of California.

#### SEC. 7. LIMITATIONS ON VALIDATION OF CONVEYANCES

(a) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to—

(1) diminish the right-of-way referred to in section 2 to a width of less than fifty feet on each side of the center of the main track

or tracks maintained by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company on the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) legalize, validate, or confirm, with respect to any land that is the subject of a conveyance referred to in section 3, 4, or 5, any right or title to, or interest in, such land arising out of adverse possession, prescription, or abandonment, and not confirmed by such conveyance.

(b) RESERVATION.—There is reserved to the United States all oil, coal, or other minerals in any land that forms a part of the right-of-way referred to in section 2 and is the subject of a conveyance referred to in section 3, 4, or 5, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such oil, coal, or other minerals under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

By Mr. BENTSEN (for himself,  
Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. COHEN,  
Mr. ROTH, Mr. LEAHY, Mr.  
BOREN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 1414. A bill to provide additional funding and authority for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to improve the counterterrorist capabilities of the Bureau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### FBI BUDGET INCREASE FOR COUNTERTERRORISM

● Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, the events of the past few weeks have brought home to us the growing and ever-present danger of terrorism, both here and abroad. The hijacking of TWA flight 847 and the subsequent execution of Navy diver Robert Stethem, the foiling of a Sikh extremists' plot to assassinate Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi here in the United States, the explosions and loss of life in airports in Frankfurt and Tokyo, and the terrible loss of life on the Air India Flight are but the most recent examples of an accelerating worldwide trend.

It has not been too long since the U.S. Capitol itself was subjected to a terrorist's bomb, and every time we enter a congressional office building the presence of metal detectors and x-ray machines is a visible reminder that there are those in our country who would use acts of terror to strike at the very heart of our Government. They have not succeeded, but this war against civilization—and it is indeed a war, make no mistake about it—goes on unabated.

From 1983 to 1984, there was a 25-percent increase in terrorist incidents throughout the world. We are fortunate that terrorism in the United States has not risen to the level that it reaches routinely in other parts of the globe, but this is no reason to assume that it will always remain low. The FBI has done a good job in combating terrorism, but the stakes are getting higher and our vulnerability is increasing.

Other countries have already discovered this fact of modern life. In Chile, for example, terrorists recently blew up power transmission stations in the central region of the country and disrupted electricity to 70 percent of

S 9266

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

July 10, 1986

Chile's population. The United States is even more dependent than most countries on a complex of electric power grids, communications facilities, and transportation nets. A terrorist attack on one or more of these key centers could wreak havoc on our country, and what is even more frightening, such an attack could be accomplished at almost any time by terrorists using commonly available explosives and unsophisticated techniques. Between domestic terrorist cells with ties to such groups as the Weather Underground and foreign nationals with links to Libya and Iran, there is an ever-present danger of terrorist activity in this country.

There are reports that agents answerable to the Ayatollah Khomeini are hidden in place in the United States, prepared to conduct terrorist actions whenever they receive word from their leader in Iran. There are growing indications of informal cooperation between narcotics traffickers and established terrorist groups in South America. A Federal grand jury was recently empaneled in Alexandria, VA, to investigate charges that pro-Qadhafi Libyans have been plotting to assassinate Libyan dissidents in the United States. And within the past 2 months the FBI arrested two members of the "May 19th" group that was implicated in a Brink's armored car robbery attempt 4 years ago.

Our first line of defense against domestic terrorism is the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and FBI is doing a good job under difficult conditions. Despite the increasing threats in this area, however, the FBI's counterterrorism budget has not even kept up with inflation.

The total Federal budget for fiscal year 1986 will be just under \$1 trillion. The FBI's portion of that will be something over \$1 billion. Of this total, slightly less than \$40 million is earmarked for counterterrorism activities by the FBI in 1986, an amount that was not increased from fiscal year 1985.

I am not saying that the Office of Management and Budget does not understand the seriousness of the terrorism threat that we are facing today. I do not know what their level of understanding of the threat is. I only know that OMB froze the counterterrorism portion of the FBI's budget from 1985 to 1986, and then last fall rejected the FBI's request for an \$11 million supplemental in this area. They then persuaded FBI Director William Webster to go along with their decision and not to make waves over it. The Director of the FBI, like anyone holding a high position within the executive branch of Government, does not usually air in public his disagreement with OMB decisions. I am not surprised that Mr. Webster has said that he supports the administration's budget request for 1986.

The facts are, though, that the FBI itself has identified requirements in

the counterterrorism area that are not in the present budget and which are also omitted in the 1986 budget. These funds amount to a total of \$22 million, including the \$11 million that would have been in the 1985 supplemental and an additional \$11 million that is currently pending at OMB. These funds will bring the Bureau's counterterrorism budget to just over \$62 million. Now, what will this additional \$22 million purchase in counterterrorism capability?

First of all, it will allow the FBI to hire 75 more agents and 45 support staff for counterterrorism task forces in seven major cities. It will allow 11 more agents for the hostage rescue team. It will provide 40 additional positions in support of the Terrorism Research and Analysis Center. And it will provide 20 more analysts to support counterterrorism operations. These additional funds will also provide support and equipment for a secure teleconferencing capability for hostage/counterterrorism coordination, will provide additional automobiles, equipment, training, and weapons for counterterrorism, and will allow the FBI to reimburse local law enforcement agencies for their overtime assistance to the FBI in this area. The exact details regarding some of this funding are classified, and an explanation of this will have to be included in a classified annex to the committee report on this legislation.

The total reflected in this legislation is that which the FBI itself has identified as its counterterrorism requirement. I believe this amount is reasonable and is a wise investment to help protect the citizens of this country against the increasing danger of terrorist activities, and I urge your support of this authorization.

● Mr. BOREN. Mr. President, I fully support the endeavors of my good friend and colleague from Texas in developing this legislation to provide the necessary additional capability to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to deal with the growing threat of terrorism within the borders of the United States as well as on the international scene.

I am proud that in America there is unrestricted travel for not just our citizens but visitors from all over the world. We must realize however that an open society like ours is inherently vulnerable to terrorism. For instance, in this week's issue of the U.S. News & World Report, we read that vulnerable sites for terrorist attacks in this country include 90 fully licensed nuclear powerplants, 670 military facilities with nuclear materials, and 23 college campuses with weapons grade uranium.

In a speech to the American Bar Association yesterday, William H. Webster, Director of the FBI, said that for the last several years, over 40 percent of the major terrorist incidents in the world had involved U.S. citizens, U.S. facilities, and U.S. companies, many of

them located in other countries. This background, coupled with the increasing incidents in the past few years including the hijacking of TWA flight 847, the Air India crash, the airport bombings in Tokyo and Frankfurt, and the plot to assassinate Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi should lead Congress to assure that we make a commitment to keep America secure.

The FBI is our first line of defense against the operation of internal terrorism within our borders. The increased funding provided by this legislation will strengthen the various functions already identified as absolutely necessary by the Bureau.

Mr. President, I urge immediate consideration and passage of this important step to fight domestic and international terrorism. ●

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HEINZ, and Mr. PROXMIER):

S. 1416. A bill entitled the "Government Securities Dealers Act of 1985" to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEALERS ACT

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, the markets in U.S. Government and Federal agency securities—hereinafter referred to collectively as Government securities—are the largest and most efficient securities markets in the world. Government securities are the principal means by which the Nation's public debt is financed and are a critical tool in the implementation of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board [the Board]. Highly publicized, recent failures of a few unregistered and unregulated Government securities firms have unsettled this important market. By addressing specific weaknesses that have surfaced in the Government securities markets, this legislation is intended to protect the public interest in those markets.

The Government securities markets have grown substantially in recent years. Approximately \$1.3 trillion in marketable Treasury securities are presently outstanding. This figure is expected to increase sharply in coming years. In addition to their size, the Government securities markets are also highly efficient. The spreads between bid and asked prices are a fraction of those in other securities markets.

Most Government securities are purchased by institutional investors, including financial institutions, municipalities, corporations, and pension funds. Individuals hold only 9 percent of Government securities outstanding.

Treasury securities are marketed through a system of primary and secondary dealers. Primary dealers are those dealers with whom the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) deals directly in conducting its open market operations to implement the Board's monetary policy. Primary dealers are also the first to bid for a share